THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1808. No. 1158.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY ZADOK CRAMER, PITTSBURGH, PEN.

ASHE'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA;

PERFORMED IN 1806,

For the purpose of exploring the Rivers

ALLEGHENY, MONONGAHELA, OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI,

And ascertaining the produce and condition

OF

THEIR BANKS AND VICINITY.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

GENERAL character of the north-eastern states of America---of the middle states—the southern—town of Pittsburgh—Alleghenny mountains—Lancaster---the Susquehannah—Harrisburgh, Shippensbur, Strasburg and Bedford.

Sun-rise in a deep valley—grandeur and beautiful tints of an autumnal scene—Laurelhill—delightful vale leading to Pittsburg.

Situation and description of Pittsburg—its manufactories, ship-building and population—State of education here—character and persons of the ladies—religious sects—schools—market house and price of provisions—price of land—amusements.

Morgantown—the Monongahela river—Cheat river and George's creek—New Geneva and Greensburg—Brownsville---Williamsport—Elizabeth town--M'Keesport and Braddock's defeat—ancient Indian barrows, or burrial places—remains of arms, utensils and instruments.

Town of Erie—description of the Allegheny river—trade on it—its rise and progress—butuminous well---most salubrious situations---every thing done without money---anecdote.

Traces of a general deluge---other great natural phenomena, difficult to be accounted for----list of native plants classed in medicinal, esculent, ornamental and useful---vegetable products of the earth---American warriors statesmen and debates in congress---divines. lawyers, physicians, and philosophers.

General view of the river Ohio.

M'Intosh's town----Warren's town--Young's town---Grape island----its inhabitants----George town.

Course of Ohio to Steubenville--Custard island.

Charlestown---sketch of the inhabitants---a Virginian race-horse---a boxing match.

History of the first settlement of Cooandaga by Irish emigrants---its judicious regulations---Mr. Fitzpatrick its head---manner of passing Sunday in this little republic.

Indian practical philosopy----an interesting breakfast---passage to Marietta--Little Muskingum river---Marietta a handsome town deserted---ship building and commercial enterprizes---has the only church from Pittsburg-- its tradesmen, generals, colonels, majors, &c.

Marietta---an inundation---Fort Harmer---Indian antiquities---*Be a lover of truth*, the maxim of the Western world---depository remains of a chief in ancient times.

Indian incantations and charms---priests--their extraordinary knowledge and gifts--very remarkable antiquities.

Little Kenhaway river---Belleprie---Big Hockhocking river---New Lancaster town----its sudden rise--Belleville town and island---the Devil's creek---Letart's falls---Champaign creek---Point Pleasant.

Farther particulars of the Great Kenhaway river---led mines---character of the mocking bird and Virginia nightingale.

Galliopolis, a French settlement---historical account of its rise, progress and fall---its present miserable state.

Settlement of the French families removed from Galliopolis---their mode of life and domesticated animals---Portsmouth---the Scioto river---Chilicothe---the Pickawee Plains---a grand situation for a capital---antiquities of Chilicothe---the governor his worthy character---slavery entirely abolished--its beneficial effects--salt springs---run to Maysville.

Maysville or Limestone town---Liberty town--interior of Kentucky---Washington---May's lick, a salt spring---salt licks, why so called ---the Blue lick---Millersburg---Paris.

Lexington described---the inhabitants male and female---climate---fevers---their causes---a catacomb with mummies---manner of embalming.

Augusta—the Little Miami of the Ohio—Columbia—Licking river.

Cincinnati—built on the scite of an ancient Indian settlement—an astonishing curiosity—other antiquities—fine paintings.

An excursion to the country of the Miamis---Lebanon town--interesting sect of Quakers.

Dayton town---a rich and fine country---Mad river---the Great Miami---Hamilton town

Judge Symmes' residence, his family--Frankfort the capital of Kentucky--Kentucky river--Louisville.

Excursion from Louisville--Kentuckian mode of life--remarkable mocking bird -Bards town.

Jefferson's town and canal--Clarksville--Henderson's town--Diamond island.

Remarkable cave--vengeance of the Ilinois on the Kentuckians.

Cumberland river--the Tennessee state, Tennessee river--the whirl--Shawanee village Indian gallantries--song of Logan.

Massac fort--St. Charles, Bonhomme and New Versailles villages--Osage, Kanous and other Indian nations, Kaskaskia river and town, Kahokia village, Illinois river, other rivers adjoining the Mississippi river.

Louisiana, its history, Cape Florida, Hoppie creek, St. Genevieve, lead mines, St. Louis town, the valley of bones, confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi.

Mississippi river—New Madrid.

River St. Francis, Mule river, attack of an alligator, Orkansas river, Ozark village.

Islands of the Mississippi.

Natchez river, its trade and luxury, territory of the Mississippi—Natchez Indians, their adorations.

Fort Adams, General Wilkinson, Rivierre Rouge, several settlements with their trade and produce, Point Coupee church, Bayeau Sacra. Thomson's creek, Batton Rouge, Bayeau Manchac, Bayeau de la Fourchi, Alcapas and Opelous settlements, Bona Cara settlement, account of the river from New Orleans to the sea.

New-Orleans, particulars of this important city and its environs--New Madrid, an intended city on an excellent and salubrious situation.

The religion and commerce of New Orleans.

Farther particulars of New Orleans, its amusements and inhabitants.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work shall be comprised in a 12mo. volume of 400 pages.

II. The price to subscribers in boards one dollar; neatly bound and lettered one dollar and twenty-five cents.--150 to non subscribers.

III. Those who subscribe for eight copies, or procure that number of subscribers, and become responsible for the money, shall have one copy gratis.

☞ Printers west of the mountains, who can find it convenient to give the above a few insertions, shall have two copies of the book for their trouble.

Just Received,

And now opening for sale, by

ALGEO & STEVENSON,

Between Second & Third in Market St.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize;

CONSISTING of fine and superfine *Broad-Cloths—Cassimers—Coatings—Kersey—Mole Skin—Bayes—Rose and Point Blankets—Swansdown—Toilinett—Velvets & Cords—Calimanco—Bombazett—Cambric and Coarse Muslin—Leno and Book Muslin—Callicoes and Chintzes—Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Leather and Morocco Slippers—Cotton and Worsted Stockings*, &c. &c.——Also, *Hardware, Cuttlery Queensware*, and *Groceries*, with a quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER, all for sale on moderate terms, for cash or approved country produce.

☞ Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those that do not pay before the 1st of January, 1809, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—

200 dozen BED CORDS,

100 do. PLOUGH LINES,

A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,

Tobacco. Salt Petre and Pig Lead—Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunninghani's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,

No. 93. Walnut Street.

Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message relative to our foreign relations, made the following

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States, of the 8th inst. as respects our relations with foreign powers,

REPORT, IN PART....

AFTER a period of twenty-five years of peace, hardly interrupted by transient hostilities, and of prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations; the United States are, for the first time since the treaty which terminated the revolutionary war, placed in a situation equally difficult, critical and dangerous.

Those principles recognized by the civilized world under the name of law of nations, which heretofore controuled belligerent powers, regulated the duties of neutrals and protected their rights, are now avowedly disregarded or forgotten by Great Britain and France. Each of those two nations, captures and condemns all American vessels trading with her enemies or her enemies allies; and every European power having become a party in the contest, the whole of our commerce with Europe and European colonies becomes liable to capture by either one or the other. If there be any nominal exception, it is made on a condition of tribute, which only adds insult to the injury.

The only plea urged in justification of those hostilities, is that of retaliations, grounded on a presumed acquiescence of the United States in previous aggressions by the other party. Waving a discussion of the correctness of the principle of retaliation, a principle doubtful in itself and altogether inadmissible to the extent to which it has been carried, and when operating on the neutral rather than on the enemy; it is altogether untrue that the United States have ever voluntarily acquiesced in the unlawful aggressions of either nation; omitted or delayed any measures calculated to obtain redress, or in any respect deviated from that impartiality to which they were bound by their neutrality. France has alluded to the violations of the national flag, and of the sovereignty of the United States, in the instances of Pierce's murder, of the outrage on the Chesapeake, and of the destruction of the Impetuous. The measures taken to obtain redress in those cases are of public notoriety, and it may be added, that with the exception of the last, those aggressions on the sovereignty of the the United States, did not affect their neutrality, and gave no right to France either of complaint or interference. Setting aside irregularities of less importance and equally chargeable to both nations, such as the British orders of June, 1803, and the decree of the French general, Ferrand; the principal violations by England of the neutral rights of America, prior to the Berlin decree of November, 1806, and which, if acquiesced in, might have given grounds of complaint to France, are the capture of American vessels laden with colonial produce, founded on a renewal of that pretended principle generally called "the rule of 1756," the impressment of American seamen compelled thereby to become the auxiliaries of England against France, and proclamation or nominal blockades, particularly that of the coast from the river Elbe to Brest, notified in May, 1806.

It will not be asserted, that the United States ever tamely acquiesced in either of those pretensions. It will not be denied, that with respect to the two first, the most strenuous efforts were incessantly made to procure an alteration of the British system.

It is true, that to the nominal proclamation blockades of England, the United States had opposed only spirited and repeated remonstrances, and that these had not always been successful. But the measures which a neutral nation may be supposed bound to take, against the infractions of its neutrality, must always bear a certain proportion to the extent and nature of the injury received, and to the means of opposition. It cannot certainly be pretended, that a hasty resort to war should in every such instance have become the duty of America.—Nor can the irregularities of England, in declaring in a state of blockade, a certain extent of coast, part of which was not, and the whole of which could not, even by her powerful navy, be actually invested and blockaded, be plead in justification of that decree, by which France, without an efficient fleet, pretends to announce the blockade of the dominions of a power which has the incontestible command of the sea, and before no port of which, she can station a single vessel. The Milan decree of 1807, can still less rest for its defence on the supposed acquiescence of the United States in the British orders of the preceding month, since those orders, which have not certainly been acquiesced in, were not even known in America at the date of the decree. And it is proper here to add, that the French have, particularly by the sequestration of certain vessels in their ports, and by burning our ships on the high seas, gone even beyond the tenor of their own extraordinary edicts.

The allegations of an acquiescence in the Berlin decree of November, 1806, by which alone the British government pretends to justify the orders of council, is equally unfounded. In the note on that subject, addressed on the 31st of December, 1806, by the British government to the American ministers; after having stated that "they could not believe that the enemy would ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system," the following declaration is expressly made, " If, however the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations, contrary to all expectation, should acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly to retaliate in his just defence, &c." The two requisites necessary in the opinion of Great Britain to justify retaliation, are stated to be, the execution of the decree, and the acquiescence of neutral nations. Yet, within eight days after, and in the face of that declaration, without waiting for ascertaining either of those facts, the retaliating British order of January 7th, 1807, was issued, which, contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, subjected to capture, vessels of the United States sailing from the ports of one belligerent to a port of *another* belligerent.

The U. S. in the mean while, and without delay, had taken the necessary steps to ascertain the manner in which the French government intended to execute their decree.

That decree might be construed merely as a municipal law forbidding the introduction of British merchandize, and the admission of vessels coming from England. Under that aspect, and if confined to that object, the neutral rights of America were not affected by its operation.

A belligerent may, without any infraction of neutral rights, forbid the admission into his ports of any vessel coming from the ports of his enemy. And France has undoubtedly the same right to exclude from her dominions every species of British merchandize, which the United States have exercised in forbidding the importation of certain species. Great Britain might be injured by such regulations: but America had no more right to complain of that part of the decree, than France had to object to the American non-importation act. So far indeed as respects the United States, they were placed by the municipal part of the decree in the same situation, in relation to France, in which they are placed in their intercourse with Great Britain by the permanent laws of that country. The French decree forbids American vessels to import British merchandize into France.—The British navigation act forbid American vessels to import French merchandize into England. But that broad clause of the Berlin decree which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, though not followed by regulations to that effect, still threatened an *intended* operation on the high seas. This, if carried into effect would be a flagrant violation of the neutral rights of the United States, and as such they would be bound to oppose it. The minister of marine, on the 4th of December, 1806, seven days before the date of the above mentioned note of the British government, stated in answer, that the decree made no alteration in the regulations then observed in France with regard to neutral navigation, or to the commercial convention of the United States with France: that the declaration of the British islands being in a state of blockade did not change the existing French laws concerning maritime captures, and that American vessels could not be taken at sea for the mere reason of their being going to, or returning from an English port.

The execution of the decree comported for several months with those explanations: several vessels were arrested for having introduced articles of English growth or manufacture, and among them some which being actually from England, and laden with English colonial produce, had entered with forged papers as if coming from the U. States. But no alteration of the first construction given by the French government took place till the month of September, 1807. The first condemnation on the principle that the decree subjected neutral vessels to capture on the high seas, was that of the Horizon on the 10th of October, following. Prior to that time there could have been no acquiescence in a decree infringing the neutral rights of the United States, because till that time it was explained, and what was more important, executed in such a manner as not to infringe those rights, because till then no such infraction had taken place. The ministers of the United States at London, at the request of the British minister, communicated to him on the 18th October, 1807, the substance of the explanations received, and of the manner in which the decree was executed. For they were at that time ignorant of the change which had taken place.

It was on the 18th of September, 1807, that a new construction of the decree took place; an instruction having that day been transmitted to the council of prizes by the minister of justice, by which that court was informed, that French armed vessels were authorized, under that decree, to seize without exception, in neutral vessels, either English property, or merchandize of English growth or manufacture. An immediate explanation having been asked from the French minister of foreign relations, he confirmed, in his answer of the 7th of October, 1807, the determination of his government to adopt that construction. Its first application took place on the 10th of the same month, in the case of the Horizon, of which the minister of the United States was not informed until in the month of November; and on the twelfth of that month, he presented a spirited remonstrance against that infraction of the neutral rights of the United States. He had, in the meanwhile, transmitted to America the instruction to the council of prizes of the 18th of September. This was on the of December; and a copy of the decision in the case of the Horizon, having at the same time reached government, the president, aware of the consequences which would follow that new state of things, communicated immediately to congress the alteration of the French decree, and recommended the embargo, which was accordingly laid on the 22d of December, 1807; at which time it was well understood, in this country, that the British orders of council of Nov. 11, preceding, had been issued, altho' they were not officially communicated to our government.

On the 11th of that month those orders did actually issue, declaring that all the ports of France, of her allies, and of any other country at war with England, and all other ports of Europe, from which, although not at war with England, the British flag was excluded, should thenceforth be considered as if the same were actually blockaded; that all trade in articles of the produce or manufactures of the said countries, should be deemed unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and also all articles of the produce or manufactures of the said countries, should be liable to capture and condemnation.

These orders cannot be defended on the ground of their being intended as retaliating on the Berlin decree, as construed, and uniformly executed from its date to the 18th September, 1807, its construction and execution having till then infringed no neutral rights. For certainly the monstrous doctrine will not be asserted even by the British government, that neutral nations are bound to resist not only the acts of belligerent powers which violate their rights, but also those municipal regulations, which, however they may injure the enemy, are lawful and do not affect the legitimate rights of the neutral. The only retaliation to be used in such cases, must be such as will operate on the enemy without infringing the rights of the neutral. If solely intended as a retaliation on the Berlin decree, as executed prior to the month of September, the British orders of council should have been confined to forbidding the introduction into Great Britain of French or enemy's merchandize, and the admission into British ports of neutral vessels coming from a French or other enemy's port. Indeed the ground of retaliation on account of any culpable acquiescence of neutrals in decrees violating their rights, is abandoned by the very tenor of the orders: their operation being extended to those counties from which the British flag was excluded, such as Austria, although such countries were neither at war with Great Britain, nor had passed any decree in any way affecting or connected with neutral rights.

Nor are the orders justifiable on the pretence of an acquiescence on the part of the U. States in the French decree as construed and executed subsequent to the 18th September, 1807, when it became an evident infraction of their rights, and such as they were bound to oppose. For their minister at Paris, immediately made the necessary remonstrances; and the orders were issued not only without having ascertained whether the United States would acquiesce in the injurious alteration of the French decree, but more than one month before that alteration was known in America. It may even be asserted that the alteration was not known in England when the orders of council were issued; the instruction of the 18th September, 1807, which gave the new and injurious construction, not having been promulgated in France, and its first publication having been made in December, 1807, and by the American government itself.

The British orders of council are therefore, unjustifiable on the principle of retaliation, even giving to that principle all the latitude which has ever been avowedly contended for. They are in open violation of the solemn declaration made by the British ministers in December, 1806; that retaliation on the part of Great Britain would depend on the execution of an unlawful decree, and on the acquiescence of neutral nations in such infraction of their rights. And they were also issued, notwithstanding the official communication made by the ministers of the United States, that the French decree was construed and executed so as not to infringe their neutral rights, and without any previous notice or intimation denying the correctness of that statement.

The Berlin decree, as expounded and executed subsequent to the 18th September 1807, and the British orders of council of the 11th November ensuing, are therefore, as they affect the United States, co-temporaneous aggressions of the belligerent powers, equally unprovoked and equally indefensible on the presumed ground of acquiescence. These, together with the Milan decree of December 1807, which filled the measure, would on the principle of self-defence have justified immediate hostilities against both nations on the part of the U. States. They thought it more eligible in the first instance by withdrawing their vessels from the ocean, to avoid war, at least for a season, and at the same time to snatch their immense and defenceless commerce from impending destruction.

Another appeal has in the mean time been made under the authority vested in the president for that purpose, to the justice and true interest of France and England. The propositions made by the United States, and the arguments urged by their ministers, are before congress. By these, the very pretext of the illegal edicts was removed; and it is evident that a revocation, by either nation, on the ground on which it was asked, either must have produced, what both pretended to have in view, a restoration of the freedom of commerce and of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations; or in case of refusal by the other belligerent, would have carried into effect, in the most efficient manner, the ostensible object of the edicts, and made the U. States a party in the war against him. The effort has been ineffectual. The propositions have been actually rejected by one of the belligerent powers, and remains unanswered by the other. In that state of things, what course ought the United States to pursue? Your committee can perceive no other alternative but abject and degrading submission—war with both nations—or a continuance and enforcement of the present suspension of commerce.

The first cannot require any discussion.—But the pressure of the embargo so sensibly felt, and the calamities inseparable from a state of war, naturally create a wish that some middle course might be discovered, which should avoid the evils of both, and not be inconsistent with national honor and independence. That illusion must be dissipated; and it is necessary that the people of the United States should fully understand the situation in which they are placed.

There is no other alternative but war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system. For war with one of the belligerents only would be submission to the edicts and will of the other; and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo must necessarily be war or submission.

A general repeal, without arming, would be submission to both nations.

A general repeal and arming of our merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the worst kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.

A partial repeal must, from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other.

The last position is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be most satisfactorily demonstrated by selecting, amongst the several modifications which might be suggested, that which may on first view appear the least exceptionable: a proposition to repeal the embargo, so far only as relates to those powers which have not passed or do not execute any decrees injurious to the neutral rights of the U. States.

It is said that the adoption of that proposition would restore our commerce with the native powers of Asia and Africa, and with Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Russia. Let this be taken for granted, although the precise line of conduct now pursued by most of those nations in relation to the United States is not correctly ascertained, so far as relates to advantages which would result from that measure; if confined to its ostensible object it will be sufficient to observe that the exports of articles of the domestic produce of the United States during the year ending the 30th September, 1807, amounted to 48,700,000 dollars and that the portion exported to the countries above enumerated, falls short of 7,000,000, an amount too inconsiderable, when compared with the bulk of our exports to deserve attention, even if a question affecting the independence of the nation was to be decided by considerations of immediate profit.

But the true effect of the proposition would be to open an indirect trade with Great Britain, which, through St. Bartholomew and Havannah, Lisbon, Cadiz or Gottenburgh, would receive, at prices reduced by glutted markets and for want of competition, all the provisions, naval stores, raw materials for her manufactures, and other articles which she may want. Whether she would be satisfied with that favorable state of things, or whether, considering that boon as a pledge of unqualified submission, she would according to the tenor of her orders, interrupt our scanty commerce with Russia, occasionally, under some new pretext, capture rather than purchase the cargoes intended for her own use, is equally uncertain and unimportant. Nor can it be doubted that a measure which would supply exclusively one of the belligerents, would be war with the other. Considered merely as a question of profit, it would be much more eligible at once to raise the embargo in relation to Great Britain, as we would then, at least, have the advantages of a direct market with the consumer. But the proposition can only be defended on the ground that France is the only aggressor, and, that having no just reason to complain of England, it is our duty to submit to her orders. On that inadmissible supposition, it would not only be more candid, but also a more dignified, as well as more advantageous course, openly to join England, and to make war against France. The object would be clearly understood, an ally would be obtained, and the meanness of submission might be better palliated.

It appears unnecessary to pursue any further the examination of propositions, which the difficult situation of the United States could alone have suggested, and which will prove more inadmissible, or impracticable, as the subject is more thoroughly investigated. The alternative is painful; it is between a continued suspension of commerce and war with both England and France. But the choice must ultimately be made between the two; and it is important that we should be prepared for either the one or the other.

The aggressions of England and France collectively, affecting almost the whole of our commerce, and persisted in, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, explanations and propositions the most candid and unexceptionable, are to all intents and purposes, a maritime war waged by both nations against the United States. It cannot be denied that the ultimate and only effectual mode of resisting that warfare, if persisted in, is war. A permanent suspension of commerce, after repeated and unavailing efforts to obtain peace, would not properly be resistance: it would be withdrawing from the contest and abandoning our indisputable right, freely to navigate the ocean. The present unsettled state of the world, the extraordinary situation in which the United States are placed, and the necessity, if war be resorted to, of making it at the same time against both nations, and these the two most powerful of the world, are the principal causes of hesitation. There would be none in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous, if a selection could be made on any principle of justice, or without a sacrifice of national independence.

On a question of such difficulty, involving the most important interests of the union, and which has not, perhaps, until lately, been sufficiently considered, your committee think the house alone competent to pronounce a decisive opinion: and they have, in this report, confined themselves to an exposition of the subject, and to such introductory resolutions, as will be equally applicable to either alternative. The first of these, being merely declaratory of a determination not to submit to foreign aggressions, may perhaps at first view, appear superfluous. It is, however, believed by the committee, that a pledge by the representatives of the nation, that they will not abandon its essential rights, will not at this critical moment be unacceptable. The misapprehensions which seem to have existed, and the misrepresentations which have been circulated, respecting the state of our foreign relations, render also such declaration expedient. And it may not be useless that every foreign nation should understand, that its aggressions never will be justified or encouraged by any description of American citizens. For the question for every citizen now is, whether he will rally round the government of his choice, or inlist under foreign banners? Whether he will be for his country or against his country?

The committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the United States of all public or private armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other of the belligerent powers having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either.

3. Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1808.

On Monday evening the 28th ult. departed this life, at his farm in Mifflin township, Allegheny County, Capt. JOHN ROBINSON, in the 69th year of his age.

It can be truly said of Captain Robinson, that he was an honest, upright man, esteemed by his neighbours, and beloved by his friends.

DIED on the 27th ult. at his seat in Fayette County, Col. EDWARD COOK, in the 70th year of his age.

Few men have deserved and possessed more eminently than col. Cook the confidence and esteem of the people in the Western Country. In public spirit, disinterestedness, and zeal for the general welfare, he was excelled by none.

In private life his unsullied integrity, his liberality, and the amiable benevolence of his temper endeared him to his friends, and marked him as a sanctuary in his neighbourhood, to which the poor and unfortunate might confidently resort for relief.

Through a long life of piety, and active exertions to promote the interest of the christian religion, he had learned to set his heart upon a nobler inheritance, than that of this world; and he therefore viewed the approach of his dissolution with resignation and composure, under a lively hope that the end of life here, would be to him but the beginning of infinite happiness.

DEPARTED this life on the 17th Nov. last, at Goshen, on the river Muskingum, state of Ohio, aged 87 years and nearly seven months, the Rev. DAVID ZEISBERGER, Senior Missionary of the United Brethren among the Indians. He was a native of Moravia in Germany, from whence he emigrated, with his parents, at an early age, to Herrnhuth, in Upper Lusatia; for the sake of obtaining religious liberty. In 1738, he came to this country, landed in Georgia, where, at that time, some of the United Brethren had begun a settlement, merely for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the Creek nation. From thence he removed to Pennsylvania, and assisted at the commencement of the settlements of Bethlehem and Nazareth. Ever since the year 1746...a period of 62 years...he has, with few and short intervals, been a missionary among the Indians, making himself master of sundry of their languages.

He was blessed with a cool, active, intrepid spirit, not appalled at any danger or difficulties; and a sound judgment to discern the best means of meeting and overcoming them. Having once devoted himself to the service of the work of God among the Indians, he steadily, from the most voluntary choice, and with the purest motives, pursued his object, namely, the glory of his Redeemer, in the salvation of his fellow men, whom he found deeply sunk in heathenish darkness and error. Never was he so happy as when he could believe, that the souls to whom he preached, had sought and found forgiveness of their sins, and could truly rejoice in their Saviour; he then rejoiced with them, as if he had gained the utmost object of his wishes, for with the apostle Paul, he counted all things but lost, in comparison of the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, and the being found in him. (Phil. iii. 8—9.) and it may truly be added, that the gaining over one soul to this excellent knowledge and experience, was with him of more estimation, than if he had acquired possession of the whole world. His endeavors for the conversion of the Indians, were crowned with very signal success, as may be seen at large in Loc-

kiel's history of the mission of the United Brethren among the North American Indians.

In the course of a long life, thus spent among savages, he was, of course, exposed to innumerable hardships and privations. In addition to these, he had at times to suffer much persecution from the enemies of the truth, and was frequently in imminent danger of his life. Nothing, however, of this kind, dismayed him for a moment, but only served to whet his zeal; and he has, more than once, had the pleasure to baptize those of his converts, who had not long before lifted up some weapon of death to destroy him. In reliance upon his God, in whom alone he trusted, and not in man, he had always good courage, in the carrying on of HIS work. At the same time he was of an humble, meek spirit, and always thought lowly of himself. Self was the least of all considerations that occupied his mind: universal love filled his bosom. He was a most affectionate husband; a faithful and never-failing friend; and every lineament of his character, shewed a sincere, upright, benevolent, and generous soul, with perhaps as few blemishes, as can be expected in the best of men, on this side the grave. This is no studied eulogium, to give an exalted opinion of a departed, much esteemed friend: it is a free description of that genuine worth, which every one well acquainted with Mr. Zeisberger, must have perceived and found in him, and which must therefore long endear his memory among them.

It deserves still to be particularly noticed, that Mr. Zeisberger probably was one of the oldest white settlers in the state of Ohio; and that perhaps no man has ever preached the gospel among the Indians for such a long succession of years, and amidst so great a variety of trials. In accommodating himself to the state of things among them, it would be difficult to recount his journies, or how often he had to change his place of residence. In the last 40 years of his life, he never was at any one time, six months absent from his Indian flock, and during which long period, he only paid three visits to his friends and acquaintances in the Atlantic states. His last journey to Bethlehem was in the year 1781, from which time to his death (full 27 years) he has continually been and dwelt with his Indian congregation, in this western country, wherever their respective settlements were.

In the evening of his days, as his faculties began to fail him, his desire to depart and be with Christ encreased more and more. At the same time he awaited the dissolution of his mortal frame with an uniform, calm, dignified resignation to the will of his maker, and with the sure and certain hope of leaving this world for a better. His last words were: "Lord Jesus, I pray thee, come, and take my spirit to thyself!"—And again, "Thou hast never yet forsaken me in any trial: thou wilt not forsake me now." A very respectable company attended his funeral. The solemn service was performed in the English, Delaware and German languages, to suit the different auditors. The sermons were from Rev. xii. 11. and Prov. x. 7. A summary written account of the principal occurrences in his remarkable life, was communicated, and heard with particular interest and attention.

So far as an opinion can be formed of the measures that will be adopted, from the language of the administration and their adherents in congress, there is no hope of a restoration of commerce or of any melioration of the state of our affairs. The utmost rancour is manifested by the ruling majority, even in their ordinary conversation, against those who have opposed the embargo, and even against those parts of the union in which such opposition has been most conspicuous. They even talk familiarly of marching troops from North Carolina, Virginia, &c. into the northern states, and punishing as traitors those who shall dare to call in question the policy of the measures resolved upon by government, and about to be carried into execution. There seems to be in the feelings of these gentlemen, that pettish kind of resentment which is the result of confident hope unexpectedly disappointed. Ten months ago they entertained no doubt that the embargo would bring the belligerent powers, or rather Great Britain, completely to their terms. In this expectation they have been miserably disappointed, and now seem disposed to wreck their vengeance upon those who from the first predicted that the measure would prove nugatory and whose predictions have been verified.

[*U. S. Gaz.*

I have known a child, who had carelessly stumped his own toe against a stone, turn about with the utmost resentment and fury and abuse and beat his companions, as tho' responsible for the injury he had received. Just such is the situation of our embargo men here. They have fairly broken their own shins against this *strong* measure, and now, instead of prudently applying a plaister to the sore, they fall into a most furious passion and revile and abuse those who cautioned them to beware. *ib.*

The plan now about to be adopted in congress undoubtly is, instead of protecting our commerce and defending our national rights, entirely to abandon both; and on the simple ground, that they cannot be maintained without the danger of a collision with foreign powers. It is therefore perfectly demonstrable, that while this system is pursued, our commerce can never by resumed. There is nothing which has so much excited the jealousy of the commercial nations of Europe, and particularly the British; as the unexampled increase of our commerce, and the rivalship we thus maintained with her. Should peace be restored to the world, and we again attempt a participation in the advantages and honors of commerce, any nation of Europe wishing for a monopoly of the whole, would have nothing more to do than just to vex and embarrass our trade by some illegal restrictions like those now in operation, and we should be mediately held according to the doctrine at present held and proclaimed to the world, to relinquish the competition and resume the system of "*dignified retirement.*" Thus it is evident the measures now pursuing lead to the inevitable, the total, and the perpetual extinction of American commerce. *ib.*

GEN. ARMSTRONG.

The President, in his address to Congress, at the commencement of their present session, says, "that from France no answer has been received nor any indication that the requisite change in her decress is contemplated."

It cannot be a subject of wonder that no answer has been received. From Mr. Armstrong's letter, it appears that no proposition was made. That letter dated the 28th of August expressly states, "that since my arrival at this place I have been honored by the receipt of your dispatch of the 21st ult. and would immediately return to Paris to renew my discussion with M. D. Champagny either personally as you suggest, or by writing, had I not the most solemn conviction that any new experiment made at the present moment in either form and of official character, would certainly be useless and probably injurious."

The dispatch of the 21st July, to which this letter alludes, we presume contained the instructions mentioned in the President's address.

If we are right in this conjecture, and we fear that we are, we regret that the President did not, instead of saying that no answer had been received to the communication which he had authorised our minister to make to the French government, openly declare that he had been afraid to make any communication at all.

If this be really the condition to which we are reduced, if our ministers abroad are not treated with respect and heard with attention, whenever they require an audience, if making a friendly and just proposition instead of doing good, will only serve to irritate and inflame, it is time that they should retire.

In fact at the date of this letter Gen. Armstrong was absent from Paris. For the sake of health or amusement he had gone to Bourbon l'Archambault. We do not hesitate to say that he had better be in his own country. We do not recollect such a communication from a foreign minister in the history of modern Europe. His communication to the secretary of state argues a degree of intimidation under which he laboured, that ought neither to be felt by the representative of a free and independent nation, nor countenanced by its government.

Spirit of '76.

From the Raleigh Minerva, of Nov. 10.

A letter has been received by the Governor of this State, (N. C.) from the Secretary of War, requiring our executive to order a draft from the militia of this State of 8,071 men, who are to be officered, exercised and equipped, with arms, knapsacks and blankets, and who are to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Why 8,071 men should be drafted and held ready for service at this particular juncture, we are really at a loss to divine. We see no earthly prospect of any British troops being sent here to invade us, and we know that Bonaparte has already his hands so full, that if he had shipping, he could not spare men to send here at this time. It is likely then that the government are determined to keep on the Embargo, and that they fear the northern commercial states will not submit to this cruel and oppressive measure any longer than this month, and that these men are intended to be dragged from their homes to enforce the embargo in the northern states.

Some are of opinion that it is a sham on the part of the administration, and that they do not expect this draft to be completed; but we cannot think they wish to trifle with the feelings of the people in this manner, to answer, as we conceive no earthly purpose. If in earnest, as we shall believe, then we aver that it is *impossible* for the men to comply with the requisition—How are the men, (many of whom are poor) in the first place, to procure money, and when procured, where will they find muskets to buy, for common guns will not answer, and the Legislature of this state, having refused at the last session to authorise the governor to procure arms for the militia, and congress has not sent any. We say then it is impossible for men to comply with the requisition, and we say it is highly cruel and oppressive in the government to require the men at *their own expense*, to equip themselves and when equipped to drag them from their homes into distant counties, perhaps, to be exercised and disciplined by their officers, without receiving any emolument whatever—for the law does not authorise them to receive pay until they are ordered into actual and permanent service.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24

The doors of the house of Representatives, closed yesterday on the motion of Mr. Randolph, remained so until to day at two o'clock, when an adjournment took place, without the transaction of any business.

It is rumored, and I suspect with some truth, that Mr. Randolph's object in having the galleries cleared, was to move for the publication of the President's secret message of the 8th inst. and the confidential documents which accompanied it. This motion which was made yesterday about 12, produced a discussion which continued till near sun-set, when it was negatived. It was then moved by the same gentleman, that members should be at liberty to speak of those confidential communications, only concealing certain names and circumstances. This question was laid over till to day—was discussed from 2 to 3 hours, and also negatived. It is understood, that the ground of refusal to publish is, that it would place in danger the person of our minister in Paris.

The senate have been debating since Tuesday morning, on Mr. Hillhouse's resolution for the repeal of the embargo laws, and have not yet come to a decision. It will be negatived. To morrow it is expected an interesting debate will commence in the house of representatives on the report of the committeee of foreign relations.

☞ As the publication of ASHE's TRAVELS is suspended, the printers who have taken notice of the advertisement respecting it, will please discontinue its publication also.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Dec. 5, 1808.

WAS FOUND,

ON Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, a SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges. Apply to the subscriber at Mr. Joseph Harbeson's.

JOHN RATTLE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE PIECE,

A neat assortment of the following Articles.

GURRAHS and Basta MUSLIN,
Cambric, Book and Shirting do.
CALICOES and DIMITIES,
Men's and Women's black and white Cotton HOSE, pr. dozen,
Milled Drab, Mixt & Brown CLOTHS,
Yellow, red, white and green FLANNELS,
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Ribands,
Plated and Metal Buttons, pr. groce.

For the above approved notes will be taken, at 2, 4 and 6 months, according to the quantity purchased; and the prices will be found unusually low.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of *Teas*, *Coffee*, *Loaf* and *Brown Sugar*, Holland & country *Gin*, 4th proof *French Brandy*, and *Sherry Wine*,—on the usual terms, at the Storage and Commission Warehouse of

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29th, 1808. 7t

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on Monday morning the 5th inst. from the subscriber, an apprentice named WILLIAM STANFORD. He is about 16 years of age, has red hair, and is small for his age; he had on when he went away a new blue linsey round-about jacket, vest and pantaloons, new socks, half-worn shoes, and an old hat.—Whoever takes up said runaway, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6th, 1808.

N. B. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. 6t

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,

At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Is now opening in addition to his FASHIONABLE STOCK of *MERCHANDIZE*, a large and fresh assortment of

CLOTHS, coatings and flannels, single and double milled cassimers, rose, point and striped blankets, patent cord, swansdown and silk waistcoating, velvets and cords, room, entry and stair carpeting, India and English rugs, calicoes and chintzes, gingham and dimities, black and coloured muslins, madras and mock madras handkerchiefs, muslins of almost every description, silk, thread and cotton laces, plain and figured mantua ribbons, plain and figured do. china, hank and stamped do. plain and figured do. mantuas, French and English sarsnets, French and India sattins, silk velvets and plushes, silk, cotton, silver and gold cords, silk cords and tassels, cotton do. do. jet, china coloured glass, metal and silk buttons for ladies dresses, plush, leghorn and lustre straw hats and bonnets, silk, leather and cotton suspenders, mens and boys fashionable hats, women and children's beaver hats, boys morocco hats and jockey caps, ostrich feathers, silk and leather gloves, plain and damask silk shawls, wide and mourning crapes, gold and silver spangles and bullion, artificial flowers and wreaths, mens, womens and childrens' shoes, black, red and yellow morocco skins, Morel's celebrated Asiatic razor strops, boot strapping, boot cord and tassels, blue and green silk and cotton umbrellas. An elegant assortment of articles in the military line, such as gold and silver epaulets, sword knots, silver and gold lace, cockades, feathers of all colours and lengths, silver and steel mounted swords, dirks, red and black morocco belts and belt plates.—A neat assortment of jewellery turtle shell, ivory and horn combs of all sizes, windsor and palm soap, cologne water, lavender and other essences and generally every article in the perfumery line, violins, plain and patent flutes, flageolets, clarinets, fifes, violin strings, music books, whole and half bound music paper, double and single brass pens, instructions for flute, fife, violin, clarinet and flageolet, a variety of new music for the piano, and other instruments. An assortment of ironmongery, stationary, queensware, china and glassware. A quantity of best green coffee, white and brown sugars, green teas, pepper, spanish cigars, Crowley, Gefman and blister steel, spermaceti candles, spermaceti oil for wool carding and lamps, sugar house molasses, soft shell almonds, bloom, muscatel and keg raisins, figs, currants, anchovies, capers and olives. Treple F. rifle powder of *Dupont Nemour* and co's manufactory on Brandywine, by the keg or single pound. Paints and colours of all kinds. Patent and family medicines, *&c. &c. &c.*

Also just received from Kentucky and Illinois, a quantity of cordage, viz. bed cords, plough lines, bed lacings, white and tarred rope, pig and bar lead, cotton, buffaloe rugs, bear and deer skins—All of which he will sell unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, *&c.* which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate o the late Charles Morgan, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, before the first day of January next; and all those having demands against said estcte, are desired to present them to the subscriber, properly attested, for settlement.

JOHN MORGAN, *Executor.*

Allegheny county, Nov. 23, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON, JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping an assortment of

Gloninger's and Juniata Iron,

(Which Iron wss formerly kept for sale in this town by Mr. William Porter, deceased) at the Iron Store lately occupied by Mr. William Lane, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and next door to the tavern of Mr. Carr. As he shall be particular in always having on hand a good assortment, and as it will be his endeavor to supply those who may call on him, on reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will receive the favors of the public.

Merchants and others descending the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to apply to him for their supplies.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

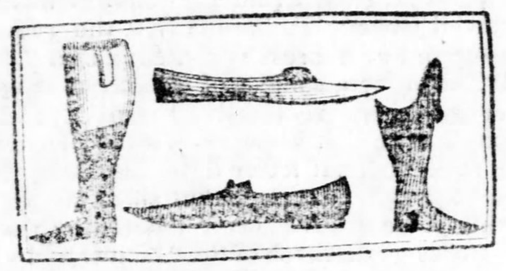
BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,

GEO. SHIRAS.

ittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



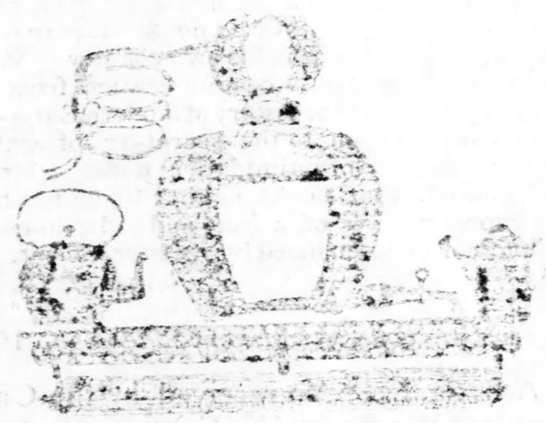
ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,

20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,

8 Tons of Pig Lead,

And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling, Dying & Finishing of Cloth*, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon as finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland county, November 8, 1808.

N. B. It has been circulated by some evil disposed person, that the subscriber had left his home, and it was uncertain when he would return again, if ever, and that cloth entrusted to him had been spoiled in the finishing; these reports are both totally unfounded, and he declares that the reporters of them are base calumniators, and defies them to make their assertions true. 6t

---

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.

Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Pelisses, Spencers, &c.* tf.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.